IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 1 (Currently Amended): An image processor, comprising:

an image input unit configured to receive a plurality of two-dimensional images, including a first image and a second image;

a motion calculator configured to select a predetermined motion detecting area for each of the first image and the second image received by the image input unit, and configured to calculate a motion vector between the first image and the second image based on horizontal and vertical projective data that is acquired by computing, in a predetermined direction, pixel values in each of the predetermined motion detecting area;

a displacement calculator configured to calculate an image correlativity between a basic image area of the first image and each of a plurality of areas of the second image by calculating an absolute value for each difference between corresponding pixel values determined by the horizontal and vertical projective data, the sum of the absolute values in each of the horizontal and vertical directions being used as a correlativity value having a minimal value in each of the plurality of areas of the second image having the greatest correlativity between pixels, the areas of the second image being along the direction of the motion vector such that the most correlative area of each of the plurality of areas of the second image is selected, and configured to calculate an amount of pixel displacement[[,]] based on the ~~image~~ correlativity value; and

an image output unit configured to cut away an area from a camera-shake compensation area designated in the second image based on the amount of pixel displacement, and configured to output the cut away area as an image for the image output area of the second image.

Claim 2 (Previously Presented): An image processor comprising:

an image input unit configured to receive two-dimensional images;

a motion calculator configured to select a plurality of motion detecting areas for each of two images received by the image input unit, and configured to calculate motion vectors between the two images, with regard to each of the plurality of motion detecting areas, based on projective data that is acquired by computing, in a predetermined direction, pixel values in the motion detecting areas;

a conversion/compensation unit configured to calculate pivoting and zooming components by means of the plurality of motion vectors calculated by the motion calculator, and configured to apply pivoting and zooming conversion to the second image, based on the pivoting and zooming components, and configured to acquire a compensated motion vector by subtracting the pivoting and zooming components from the plurality of motion vectors;

a displacement calculator configured to calculate the image correlativity between the two images, in a direction that the compensated motion vector designates, and configured to calculate the amount of pixel displacement between the two images, based on the correlativity calculations; and

an image output unit configured to cut away an area from a camera-shake compensation area designated in a second frame, the area being produced by displacing an image output area in the camera-shake compensation area, by the pixel-displacement amount calculated by the displacement calculator, and configured to output the area as an image for the image output area of the second frame.

Claim 3 (Currently Amended): An image processing method implemented on an image capture device, comprising:

receiving a plurality of two-dimensional images, including a first image and a second image;

selecting a predetermined motion detecting area for each of the first image and the second image, and calculating a motion vector between the first image and the second image based on horizontal and vertical projective data that is acquired by computing, in a predetermined direction, pixel values in each of the predetermined motion detecting areas;

calculating an image correlativity between a basic image area of the first image and each of a plurality of areas of the second image by calculating an absolute value for each difference between corresponding pixel values determined by the horizontal and vertical projective data, the sum of the absolute values in each of the horizontal and vertical directions being used as a correlativity value having a minimal value in each of the plurality of areas of the second image having the greatest correlativity between pixels, the areas of the second image being along the direction of the motion vector such that the most correlative area of each of the plurality of areas of the second image is selected, and calculating an amount of pixel displacement[[,]] based on the ~~image~~ correlativity value; and

cutting away an area from a camera-shake compensation area designated in the second image, based on the amount of pixel displacement, and outputting to a display the cut away area as an image for the image output area of the second image.

Claim 4 (Previously Presented): An image processing method implemented on an image capture device, comprising:

receiving two-dimensional images;

selecting a plurality of motion detecting areas for each of two received images, and calculating motion vectors between the two images, with regard to each of the plurality of

motion detecting areas, based on projective data that is acquired by computing, in a predetermined direction, pixel values in the motion detecting areas;

calculating pivoting and zooming components by means of the plurality of calculated motion vectors, and applying pivoting and zooming conversion to the second image based on the pivoting and zooming components;

calculating a compensated motion vector by subtracting the pivoting and zooming components from the plurality of motion vectors;

calculating the image correlativity between the two images, in a direction that the compensated motion vector designates, and calculating the amount of pixel displacement between the two images, based on the correlativity calculations; and

cutting away an area from a camera-shake compensation area designated in a second frame, the area being produced by displacing an image output area in the camera-shake compensation area, by the pixel-displacement amount, and outputting to a display the area as an image for the image output area of the second frame.

Claim 5 (Currently Amended): A recording media encoded with an image compensation program configured to cause an information processing apparatus to execute a method, the method comprising:

selecting a predetermined motion detecting area for each of a first image and a second image, and calculating a motion vector between the first image and the second image based on horizontal and vertical projective data that is acquired by computing, in a predetermined direction, pixel values in each of the predetermined motion detecting areas;

calculating an image correlativity between a basic image area of the first image and each of a plurality of areas of the second image by calculating an absolute value for each difference between corresponding pixel values determined by the horizontal and vertical

projective data, the sum of the absolute values in each of the horizontal and vertical directions being used as a correlativity value having a minimal value in each of the plurality of areas of the second image having the greatest correlativity between pixels, the areas of the second image being along the direction of the motion vector such that the most correlative area of each of the plurality of areas of the second image is selected, and calculating an amount of pixel displacement[[,]] based on the ~~image~~ correlativity value; and

cutting away an area from a camera-shake compensation area designated in the second image, based on the amount of pixel displacement, and outputting the cut away area as an image for the image output area of the second image.

Claim 6 (Previously Presented): A recording media encoded with an image compensation program configured to cause an information processing apparatus to execute a method, the method comprising:

selecting a plurality of motion detecting areas for each of two received images, and calculating motion vectors between the two images, with regard to each of the plurality of motion detecting areas, based on projective data that is acquired by computing, in a predetermined direction, pixel values in the motion detecting areas;

calculating pivoting and zooming components by means of the plurality of calculated motion vectors, and applying pivoting and zooming conversion to the second image based on the pivoting and zooming components;

calculating a compensated motion vector by subtracting the pivoting and zooming components from the plurality of motion vectors;

calculating the image correlativity between the two images, in a direction that the compensated motion vector designates, and calculating the amount of pixel displacement between the two images, based on the correlativity calculations; and

cutting away an area from a camera-shake compensation area designated in a second frame, the area being produced by displacing an image output area in the camera-shake compensation area, by the calculated pixel-displacement amount, and outputting the area as an image for the image output area of the second frame.